Ampsements.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8-The Prodiga: Daughter. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Panjandrum. CASINO-S-Roof Garden. ELDORADO-8:30-King Selemon HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip to Chinatown.

KOSTER & BIAL'S-8-Vandeville.

MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN-Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH-Storming of Vicksburg.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Exhibition.
810-814 SEVENTH-AVE.-Dore Gallery.

Index to Advertisements.

Yage.	Col.		Col
Amusements 9	6	Instruction 8	1.
Announcements 10	6	Law Schools 8	
Hourd and Rooms 9	4	Lectures & Meetings b	
Rusiness Chances 9	5	Lost and Found 9	- 1
Eu James Notices 6	1	Murriages & Deaths. 7	- 33
Country Board 8	5	Miscellateous10	139
Dividend Notices 9	3-4	New Publications 8	
Domestic Situations	1.00	Ocean Steamers 9	
Wanted 9	7	Real Estate 8	- 3
Luropean Hotels 8		Religious Notices 7	. 0
Excursions 9		Special Notices 7	- 13
Financial 9	3	Steamboat 9	
For Sale 9		Summer Resorts 8	3-
Help Wanted 9		Teachers 8	-
Horses & Carringes. 9		The Turf 9	- 5
Hotels & Carriages. 8		Work Wanted 9	- 1
Hotels		THULK THERETON	

Business Notices.

KEEP'S NEGLIGE SHIRTS, perfect in every de-tail. Oxford and Zephyr Cloths, \$100, \$200, \$250 809 and 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts. ROLL TOP DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE. Great Variety of Style and Price. T. G. SELLEW.

LELAND'S CHICAGO BEACH HOTEL. Elegant new hotel; all outside rooms; a deligntful summ resort; only four blocks from the World's Fair Ground Address WARREN F. LELAND, Chicago. TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Postage prepaid by The Tribune except as hereinalesistated.

CITY POSTAGE.—The law requires that a 1 cent postage stamp be affixed to every copy of the Daily, Sunday, or Semi-Weekly Tribune, nealled for local delivery in New-York City. This postage must be paid by subscriber. Readers are better served by buying their Tribune from a newsdealer.

Tribune from a newsdealer.

TOREIGN POSTAGE.—To all foreign countries (except canada and Mexico), 3 cents a copy on The Sunday Tribune; 2 cents a copy on Daily. Semi-Weekly and Weekly. This postage must be paid by subscriber. REMITTANCES.—Remit by Postal Order, Express Order, Check, Draft, or Registered Leuter. Cash or Postal Noie, if sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

Note: If sent in an unregistered letter, will be at the owner's risk.

OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.—Main office of The Tribune. 134 Nassaussi., New-York. Main uptown effice, 1.242 Broadway. Address all correspondence simply 'The Tribune.' New-York.

European Branch for advertisements only, 263 Regentat., W. Lendon, Encland.

In Brootyn. & 63 Court-st.: 505 De Kalhave.; 1,260 Bedford ave., up to 8 p. m. at regular office rates.

BROOKLYN OFFICES:

897 Fulton-st. 1.152 Myrtle-ave., 63 Court-st., 505 De-Kalbave., 1,200 Bedford ave., 190 Broadway.

180 East 125th-st., near 33-ave.

213 West 125th-st., between 7th and 8th aves.

820 West 145th-st.

THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. THE TRIBUNE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

THE TRIBUNE can be found especially on sale at the llowing places in Chicago:
All Newsstands at the World's Fair.

Leland Hotel.
Palmer House.

Grand Pacific Hotel.

Auditorium.

Sherman House.

Auditorium.
Sherman House.
Postoffice News Co., opposite the Postoffice.
MeDonald & Co., 55 Washington st.
W. B. Sizer, 189 State-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is stated that the French blockade of Siam will begin Saturday or Sunday. —— A new treaty of annexation to the United States has been prepared by the Provisional Government in Hawaii. == E. J. Phelps denied the report that the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration had rendered a decision. —— An amendment to the financial proposals of the Irish Home Rule bill moved by Joseph Chamberlain was defeated by a vote of 226 to 166. === The prosecution in the Victoria court-martial closed its case.

Domestic.-No further large bank failures were reported, and only a few cases of trouble for business houses. Severe electric storms did dam- surrender their frequently declared prefer- aversion to it. He delayed putting any part age in various places in the New-England and ences. It may be admitted that it would be of it into execution for a long time, and never fishing that went on the principle announced Central States. == Officers from the Russian advantageous if the use of silver could be in- seemed to feel the least interest in its prac- in an early age. "All's fish that comes to my -of-war, Nicholai I, visited Camp Werts A laborer in Pittsburg murdered his wife and two children, and set fire to his house to hide the crime. = It was Commercial Travellers' Day at the Fair. - Dr. Herrick Johnson lectured at Chautauqua on "The Preacher and his Text"; interesting exercises were held at the Pennsylvania Chautauqua.

City and Suburban.-Two Stock Exchange firms to Secretary Carlisle protesting against the curtailment of his powers in regard to the certificates of Chinamen. - One man was killed and several injured at Coney Island, a man was killed on Staten Island, and a man severely injured at Nyack, by lightning. - The breaking of several cable strands in the Broadway road caused a delay of nearly eight hours in traffic. Winners at Monmouth Park: Addie, Stone-nell, Lightfoot, Lady Violet, Sam Lucas and Lady Pulsifer. - New-York defeated Baltimore at baseball by a score of 5 to 4. === Stocks active and lower, but not panicky. After further substantial declines the closing was steady. Money on call was dearer, and at one time in the last hour a premium of 3-16 was exacted.

The Weather :- Indications for to-day : Fair, possibly preceded by showers in the morning. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 96 degrees; lowest, 75; average, 82 3-8.

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday Tribune mailed to them for \$1 00 per month, or \$2 50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive The Tribune during their absence for \$1 65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4 45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

In simple self-defence the insurance companies have been compelled to take action that surely should impress the people of Long Island City with the necessity of improving their Fire Department and providing a water supply that will not give out when a big fire is to be extinguished. This is the lesson taught by the costly fire which occurred last week. When the owners of property in that unhappy town learn that their fire insurance rates are to be increased four or five feld, they may wake up to the need of prompt and decisive steps for the betterment of their municipal conditions.

Collector Hendricks has protested in a dignified but earnest way against the action whereby he has been deprived of the right to pass upon the certificates of Chinese merchants and students desiring to enter or leave this port-a duty that has been intrusted to one Scharf, a recently appointed special agent. As this right is conferred upon the Collector by statute, the thrusting forward of Scharf is a proceeding that calls for explanation. The man seems to have no fitness for his duties, and the admissions and denials which he made vestorday rendered bim absolutely ridiculous.

Another Tammany man-with a "pull" of course-is in serious trouble, being charged, in fact, with causing the death of a fellow-citizen by kicking him in the neck; and the ques-tion is whether he will be punished for his

cowardly and brutal crime or whether, in accordance with a lengthening line of Tammany precedents, he will be allowed to go scot free. His name is Matthew Green. He is a member of the Tammany General Committee; he is an official in the Street Cleaning Department; he has been a close friend of Richard Croker. If these claims are not sufficient to secure him immunity he and his friends will want to know what Tammany Hall is for.

The Broadway cable up to the present time is far from being the success that was confidently anticipated by the public. Five times within a few weeks the service has broken down more or less disastrously. Yesterday the cable came to a stop about 3 p. m., and was not in operation again for many hours. Meantime the cars remained where they had been brought to a half all along Broadway, causing a serious obstruction to general traffic, in addition to the inconvenience to which a multitude of persons who depend on this means of transportation were subjected. Emphatically the cable service in New-York needs to be greatly improved.

Renewed evidence is at hand of the costliness of appraisements by Tammany Hall favor-The commissioners of Corlears Hook Park have put in a bill of charges amounting to over \$50,000, and in spite of Corporation Counsel Clark's protest almost the entire sum has been allowed by Judge Truax. The commissioners are permitted by law to charge \$10 for each day actually employed in their work, but in this case they seem to have charged for every working day from the time of their appointment. Controller Myers is in a position to resist the payment of these claims, and he will be justified in making a stiff fight against them in the higher courts.

A SOLUTION WHICH SOLVES NOTHING.

financial ills, are not by any means lacking in ly deems it wise to yield, or to seem to yield, to number. The woods are full of them. But some of them lack knowledge of the facts, and some of them lack honesty of intention. Those which seek to rob the creditors for the benefit of impecunious debtors deserve defeat for their dishonesty. Those which aim to propose a just weaker Powers for the sake of "glory." and fair solution in almost every instance are based upon mistaken ideas of facts. Thus a dispatch on Wednesday morning announced that a distinguished gentleman had proposed a new solution of the silver problem, which, he maintained, would be entirely just to all interests, and would at the same time satisfy the demands of the silver producers. His idea was that all the paper notes in circulation of a smaller denomination than \$5 each should him to adopt, for if the new Commissioner is be at once retired, and he affirmed that room in circulation would thus be made for nearly all the standard silver dollars now in the Treasury. This, he argued, would only be adopting a method which other commercial countries have long ago adopted, since the circulation of small paper notes is not permitted elsewhere.

It will be obvious that this gentleman, however distinguished, has made some important mistakes. It is not of importance that circulating notes of less than \$5 each are to some extent used in other commercial countries. But at the time to be exceedingly valuable. it is of importance that the aggregate of such was drawn up after a careful investigation notes now in circulation here is very much less of the whole problem, and every one of its than the amount of standard silver dollars in provisions was thought to be skilfully adapted the Treasury. This gentleman does not seem to the purpose which it was designed to acto know that the United States notes of less complish. Its enactment was hailed with satisthan \$5 in denomination amount in the aggregate to less than \$10,000,000. The amount of new Treasury notes of that description in the general public, which had reason to supcirculation is about \$15,000,000. Thus, if these pose that a decided step in advance of old and two kinds of small notes were retired, room would be made for only about \$20,000,000 silver coins. It will strike every man as a there is nevertheless no proof that this opinion question of some importance whether the peo- and expectation were too sanguine. The law ple, who have strongly insisted upon a circu- has not been shown to be defective. The fact lation of small notes instead of standard dol- is that it has not been fairly tried. Commislars, would at the behest of Congress consent to sioner Brennan always appeared to feel an clude that it could.

It may be said that there is a considerable circulation of small silver certificates. This is true, but these only represent the standard dollars against which they are issued. The exclusion of these small certificates from the circulation would in no way make room for a larger body of silver coins in use, and would be of no practical service to silver miners. But even if these silver certificates were also excluded from circulation, the addition to the amount of standard dollars in use would still be so small as to diminish but little the pile of useless silver in the Treasury vaults. The trouble is that the demand of the people for coins and small notes together nowhere near approaches the amount of standard silver dollars already coined and waiting for use, so that if the people were forced to use the metal instead of the paper, the change would only lessen, without appreciable practical effect, the stock of unused silver accumulated.

The root of the whole silver difficulty is touched here. The methods of trade throughout the civilized world have so far changed that the quantity of notes or coins representing less than 85 each is utterly inadequate to provide use for the greatly increased output of silver. No solution can be of practical service which does not recognize this fact.

THE FRENCH DILEMMA.

The theory is advanced that the French Government has not voluntarily assumed its present extreme position in the Siamese controversy, but has been forced into it by political pressure at home. This is both plausible and probable from more than one point of view. There are several political factions that would deem it to their advantage to pursue such a course. They range from extreme conservatism to extreme radicalism, and their ostensible motives are as widely sundered. In secret, however, they are moved by a common impulse, a blind and unreasoning enmity to the present Government. Now that the Government is yielding to their treacherous pressure they appear to support it. They applaud it in their papers : they give it their votes in the Chamber. But this seeming friendliness is only a lure, which they hope will lead the Government to destruction.

One of these factions is the Orleanist, led by no less a personage than Prince Henry of Orleans. This gentleman recently visited Indo-China, and has since written on French interests there in the "Politique Coloniale." He has complained bitterly that French inaction is losing an empire. "Is the Ministry afraid?" he demands. "If the present policy goes on we shall be able in a few years to ask our rulers, 'What have you done with French Indo-China?" Thus he has arraigned the Republic for neglecting French inferests abroad. No "campaign ammunition" could be more effective on the eve of the general election. It must be answered in some way. And the only ready way was to show by actions

that the Republic was not the cowardly and inert thing its royalist foe declared it. Another faction, away at the other extreme

is the ultre-Radical. This body works through boys from the New-York tenements, and with hatred of England. It has long been persistently railing at England as the enemy of France, and inciting French hostility in return. Egypt has been a fruitful field, on which has been grown a great crop of hatred against the British Government and the British Ambassador were charged with complicity in the were brought forward to besmirch the British official name, and the British Ambassador was violently aspersed that he was compelled to leave the country. Now the same factionists are demanding a vigorous forward policy in Siam in order to check and baffle demand the Government is unhappily constrained to accede.

It is a difficult and a deplorable situation. on the whole been eminently pure, wise and stafesmanlike. The head of no European State deserves the confidence and support of his countrymen and the respect of the world more Republic to be other than a land of factions; back, the Government must look for support to combinations of smaller bodies. Inevitably, therefore, it becomes in a measure the slave of their will. And thus, on the eve of a most important election, the Government is forced, by its more or less open foes, into a line of conduct which it doubtless regards with disfavor. The only alternative would be to resist the Jingoes' demands for "colonial extension" and opposition to England. That would mean a Ministerial crisis, and a popular outery, unreasonable yet none the less harmful. against the Republic itself. And that might mean a Monarchist or a Socialist vic-Solutions of the silver problem, remedies of tory next month. The Government apparentfactional clamor. It will be well if thus it is enabled to win the elections and return to power with a majority, secure against the cabals of its foes. It would then be able to work for a higher end than the despoiling of

> A GOOD TIME FOR A FAIR TEST. Commissioner Andrews, it is said, intends to leave the practical operation of the Street has undertaken. This is a sensible course for preliminary survey of the organization, equipment and methods of the department will well repay him. We do not wish to appear officious. but we venture to say that there is one thing the street cleaning with scrupulous fidelity.

That law, which the city government pe mitted to be passed two years ago rather to the surprise of the community, was believed faction by the considerable number of persons who were concerned in preparing it, and by discredited methods had been finally achieved. If the consequences have been disappointing still remains to be demonstrated, while many persons have surmised that our rulers want to produce the impression that it is a failure and

We do not know that this is the disposition of the Mayor and his advisers, but certainly they have contrived to suggest such an hy pothesis. In any case, it is the plain duty of Commissioner Andrews to apply the law as thoroughly and skilfully as he can. He is intelligent enough to know without any investigation that the old ways of his department were shiftless, extravagant and absord from every point of view, excepting that of the conscienceless boss with public money to disburse. He knows also, or if not the Mayor can enlighten him, that a great improvement in municipal cleanliness is demanded. that is supposed to be the meaning of his appointment. He has an immense appropriation to work with, and he has a law which in the ory at least introduces order, economy and efficiency into the affairs of his department. If these benefits are imaginary let us have the illusion exposed, and the statute from which so much was expected repealed or amended It is supremely silly to prolong this partial, half-hearted obedience to its provisions; unless indeed the purpose is to make a failure of it, which for the present we prefer not to believe.

ST. HELEN'S HOME.

St. Helen's Home is in the Berkshires, and a brighter, cheerier spot cannot be found in all New-England. It is in the centre of what has been until this summer a deserted village. Curtisville was a brisk, thriving town, which seemed forty years ago to have an important part to play in the industrial fortunes of Massachusetts. There was abundant water power, and dozens of factories and mills were surrounded by workmen's cottages. The general introduction of steam power diverted manufacturing interests to other towns in closer relations with business centres. The mills were closed and the workmen's houses were tenant-The village stopped growing and fell be-The country inn and village store in the centre of the swarm of unrepaired cottages shared in the general decline of fortune. It was a picture of ruin and desolation framed with the enchanting loveliness of Berkshire scenery. It caught the eyes of a distinguished New-York lawyer in his holiday drives and lingered in his memory. It inspired him with a beneficent scheme for making practical use of a picturesque and romantic spot.

The plan has been carried out with generosity, sagacity and skill. The old inn, with its porticos on the sides and porches at the TRIBUNE Fresh-Air Fund. In the cellar are kitchen, laundry and storehouses; on the first floor are the children's dining-room and superintendent's office and apartments; and on the second and third floors are cool and comfortable dormitories for fifty girls. The village store has been transformed into another dormitory building with accommodations for as many

rooms for gymnastic exercises and Sunday services. The equipment of the two buildings is not only unique, but handsome. Across the road from the inn is a large barn which has been fitted up as a playhouse for rainy days. perfide Albion." The Panama scandal was The buildings are supplied with water from also used to the same end. Again and again wells and springs, and close at hand between the two dormitories is a lovely stream, one of the inlets of Stockbridge Bowl, deep enough corrupt dealings of Reinach and Herz. Only for safe wading. The stream is now spanned the other day some palpably forged documents by an old bridge, which is to be replaced by a rustic structure. With a swimming beach a mile away, quaint village lanes, clumps of noble trees, and the loveliest of Berkshire vistas on every side, St. Helen's Home is already a paradise for the little visitors from New-York : but the kind-hearted lawyer who and injure England in that region. And to this has wrought all these changes as a memorial to a beloved daughter is not wholly satisfied with his work. He is bent upon improving the grounds in all directions, transforming pasture The administration of President Carnot has lands into lawns, opening attractive walks through the woodlands, and setting a picturesque fountain at work in a deep grotto.

No prettier sight is to be seen in all New-England than St. Helen's Home, in the heart fully than he. But France is too young as a of a village that is no longer deserted, but swarming with boys and girls from the streets and so, having no great majority party at its of New-York. Visitors from Stockbridge and Lenox and other fashionable resorts have made it the objective point of their favorite afternoon drive, and after seeing the happy faces there and admiring all that has been done by Mr. John E. Parsons for the comfort of the tenement children, they return to their homes with a consciousness that this is a good world and that it is becoming every year more unselfish. An hour at St. Helen's Home will sweeten the heaft of the most acrid pessimist. It is a secluded corner of the hills from which business and trade were gradually shut out; but it was not so far away that a sympathetic soul could not search it out and convert it into a trysting-place of happiness and peace for neglected children of the tenement world overshadowed by the pathos of their lot.

THE MAN FROM ASPEN.

"In the name of ichthyology, conchology, psychology, biology and bacteriology what do you call this?" said a fisherman on the Massachusetts coast as he held up a creature that seemed to be something half way between the ichthyosaurus and a Rocky Mountain mule. "This is neither a 'hell-grummet' nor a Mug-Cleaning Department under the charge of his deputy for a time, while he himself makes a bility. What is a Liability? Well, we call thorough survey of the colossal task which he em liabilities because, in the first place, when we are fishing in these waters with this kind of a tide and a dragnet of this sort with a mesh beginning his work with a firm determination as fine as this, and all sorts of bait from dollar to become the master of it in every detail, his wheat to free beer, we are more liable to catch 'em than we are any other kind of fish. Then again, after they're caught they're liable to flop round and stave a hole in the bottom of boat if you don't throw 'em overboard. which Mr. Andrews can resolve forthwith to And the marketmen call them liabilities bedo, and that is to apply the law relating to cause they eat up the assets." "Ah! yes," said the fisherman, thoughtfully, "I resaid the fisherman, thoughtfully. "I remember we had just such a tide a year ago, and some of my friends set just such a dragnet and threw out all sorts of bait and caught just threw out all sorts of bait and caught just was something wonderful."

Year before he was though provide work, "Reministences public by his very entertaining work," "Reministences public by his very entertaining work, "Reministences public by his very entertaining work," "Reministences public by his very entertaining work, "Reministences public by his very entertaining work," "Reministences public by his very entertaining work, "Reministences public by his very entertaining work," "R such a lot of queer creatures. They've been flopping round and threatening to knock a hole plished more to establishing the rights of women that ities are they? Well, the best thing to do is to throw 'em overboard."

The fisherman was, as they say in the street, "dead right" about the dragnet set at Chicago, the fineness of the mesh, the variety of bait, the phenomenal creatures that were caught therein, their uselessness as assets, their aggressiveness as liabilities and their disposition to flop round and make a hole in the bottom of the boat. They caught the Pennovers of Oregon, the Altgelds of Illinois, the Tillmans of South Carolina, the Lewellings of Kansas, the Stones of Missouri and the Waites of Colorado-a wonderful collection of queer fish, no two of them alike. It was the sort of ber, with such a net as that thrown out by the Chicago Convention, the fishermen had no reason to be surprised at anything in the catchfrom a saurian to a sea serpent, from a tumblebug to a bull calf. They cast for everything in sight and out of sight; for edible food and for stock companies for Bowery museums. And now that they have got them all together it is no wonder that they turn them over and wonder in the name of ichthyology, conchology, psychology, biology and bacteriology what on earth they signify, what they are for and what they can do with them. No wonder they want to throw them overboard as "liabilities" before they swallow up the as-ets.

Only one in the whole lot-one out of the Pennoyers and Altgelds and Tillmans and Lewellings and Stones and Waites-has any sort of reason for being, any genesis that can stand an analysis down to the sediment and residuum of first causes. That man is Davis H. Waite, of Colorado, whom THE TRIBUNE has two or three times called off his perch for a little conversation on the subject of blocd. Davis H. Waite is from Aspen, Col. He is a Populist. Many persons have wondered how he came to be Governor of Colorado. It's easy enough when you consider where he came from. Whoever reads the platform of the Populists with care will see that when the Populists of Colorado, assisted by the Democrats of that State, began to look about for a candidate for Governor the logic of the situation, the whole trend of events and the irresistible push of the large-hearted, widemouthed and extensive eared persons engaged in the movement sent them to Aspen. And then the law of selection compelled the choice of the biggest one in the pen.

The mud flat on the North River, between Forty-second and Forty-third sts., which has been condemned by the Board of Health as a public misance, seems to constitute a serious menace to the health, comfort and well-being of the neighborhood, and ought to be put in good condition before the summer heats have any further chance to render it a breeding place of foul miasms and disease. It is a pity that its condition was not ascertained last spring and steps then taken to remedy it. It is an outrage of the gravest character that a nuisance of this kind has been permitted to exist alongside of a ferry which multitudes of people cross on their way to country homes and summer resorts, but the worst of the evil is felt by people living in the vicinity of the place. Two years ago complaints were made regarding it, but no definite action has been taken until now.

The Kansas miners will deserve to be punished if they go to rioting; but it is fair to rememher that the Governor who is now talking ma-

work of running a trolley car without having passed a satisfactory examination under the rection of officials specially appointed for the purpose? It requires much greater ability to manage an electric car than to drive a team attached to a horse car, but the surface companies which have adopted the trolley do not seem to realize the fact yet.

Here's another catastrophe resulting from giving out an extemporaneous speech to the representatives of the press before it is delivered. Through the hardness of hearing of the Hon. E. Ellery Anderson last winter, Speaker Crisp was obliged to withdraw from the press a carefully prepared speech. Later, through a mistake of Mr. Henry Villard, the Hon. Carl Schurz went through the same experience. And now Mr. Richard Lacy has undergone it. "Am I not to be Richard Lacy has undergone it. "Am I not to be heard?" he shouted at the great silver meeting in the Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday night. "I have had as much as anybody to do in getting up this meeting. I've given my speech to the newspapers, and I mean to be heard." All the same they turned off the gas-both his and the hotel's And they didn't even give him "leave to print."

Unless Mayor Boody makes haste with his actions against perjurers and his suits for libel, he will not get them under way in time to create the impression-which he is exceedingly anxious to produce-that he is an immaculate official who has had the bad luck to make a number of

Mayor Gilroy says that he considers nimself a very foolish man" for taking so much trouble reference to a new City Hall-that is, in giving up his luxurious office and making himself uncomfortable in other quarters in order to "provide magnificent offices for future Mayors." Well, why does he not abandon his favorite plan, then? Public opinion is not behind the Tammany scheme for filling the City Hall Park with a huge pile a municipal building. It is really too bad that Mr. Gilroy should feel under the necessity of making himself wretched during the remainder of his term by knocking about from pillar to post and having no permanent official abiding-place. Let us keep the old City Hall where it is: Tammany can't improve on it, save in the matter of

PERSONAL.

The music dealers say that Harris, the composer of "After the Ball," will make over \$100,000 out of his song. He publishes it himself, at a cost of 4 cents a copy, and makes 16 cents clear on every copy sold to music dealers.

At the age of eighty-four, Father Chiniquy, who created such a sensation some years ago by leaving the Roman Catholic for the Protestant Church, is till remarkably active and zealous. Of late years he has ceased to be the object of abhorrence he was to Roman Catholics for a long time after his change of faith. The fact that his home is now in Montreal, and that to a great extent he is kindly received by all persons, is a striking proof of the growth of toler-ation. His zeal will not allow him to take much rest, for though he was a few months ago reported at death's door he is now on a lecturing tour through Prince Edward Island.

The Rev. Thomas Mozley was for many years one of the principal lender writers of " Times," under Delate, in the really great days of that journal. His colleague was the late Alexander Knox, and at that period these three men were really "The Times." Mr. Mozley had attained his seventy-sixth year before he was brought prominently before the

Mrs. E. P. W. Packard, who has probably accomin the bottom of the boat ever since. Liabil- any other one woman, is passing the summer in Calcago. For twenty-five years she has devoted her life establishing the legal rights of woman. She is r a woman suffragist, and her friends think that slove she has accomplished more than the combined effort of the Suffrage Association. Congress and Legisla-tures have listened to her arguments, passing the bills she advocated, and pacing on the statute books laws which have given married women equal rights with men in control of children and property.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Walter Beant is a delightful author. He is also ann-nally well informed in regard to this country-for an Englishman. Nevertheless, he falls into the error of supposing that Central Park is in Massachusetts. In "The London Queen" he thus describes a stroll in Central Park: "You must not walk on the grass, because turf in Massachusetts is a delicate thing, and easily dries up if you trample it under foot. However, the gray squirrels roll about upon it unre- Colonel Lamont took the 5 o'clock train for Boston vot and the American cock robin impudently gazes upon the stream of strollers, and the peacock trails long feathers; and the air is filled with the fragrance of the white syrings blossom."

Teacher-What are marsuplals? Boy-Animals which have pouches in their stom-

achs.

"And what do they have pouches for?"

"To crawl into and conceal themselves when they are pursued."—(Figure.

"The Philadelphia Record" is feeling somewhat unhappy, because if Lieutenant Peary or Dr. Nansen should happen to reach the North Pole they would be lost, owing to the fact that all directions from where hey stood would be south. There would be no North, East, or West. Well, the plucky explorers in ques they ever do succeed in standing on it, they can easily get back the three lost points of the compass by valking a yard or two in any direction off the Pole, or tumping, if it is not too high.

At the Theatre—"Here's another one of them World's air schemes to get money from us, Mandy."
Mandy—Sakes alive; how!
"Here it says two months between the first an' cond acts."—(Chicago Inter Ocean.

Thousands of Americans who have climbed to the summits of the famous Druchenfels to behold the beauthes of the Valley of the Rhine may hear with regret of the death of "The sinter of the Drachenfels." a clent bard in his fantastic costume, with his thick, long silver hair falling upon his shoulders and the flowing white beard, seemed a wanderer from the "minnesinger" days, and in strange keeping with the rugged mountain whose beauties, history and romance he sounded. Ladwig, Erber, to give him his real, rather prosaic, name, was a teror singer of promit so long ago that few remember the time. But he grew weary of the world, and built his hermit hut on the summit of the celebrated mountain. There, at certain times each evening, he sang "of the Drach-enfels," and reaped a rich harvest from the people who heard him. Ever to the last his voice was clear sympathetic and strong, the result no doubt of hi Ever to the last his voice was clear mode of life. But he is dead, and the Drachenfels has lost one of its attractions.

An Incipient Policeman.-Urchin-Are these cling-

ones T.
Proprietor of Fruit Stand-No. They're free-Urchin (grabbing the largest one)-Thanks!
Disappears round the corner,-(Chicago Trili

Within the limits of the United States there are said to be more than 300 mountain peaks that exceed 10,000 feet in height.

Evidence of Backsliding.—"Do not trust him," said no Populist to another. "He is no longer one of us." "How do you know!" "He has shaved off his whiskers."—(Washington

The curious fact is noted that many intelligent Englishmen to-day, in their comments on this country, reflect the exuberant boastfulness for which Americans forty years ago were so severely criticised. "We can lick all creation," exclaimed Dickens's American. "There is no nation on earth that would dare attack you," said Walter Besant the other day in Boston. In a similar strain spoke General Massy, of the British Army, to The Tribune two or three weeks ago. Our Pograms and Jefferson Bricks, whom Dickens scored, have passed away, and have left no successors. But while we have been learning, in the consciousness of our real strength, to grow just a little ashamed of their braggart boastings. numerous sober and self-poised Englishmen are reechoing those boasts. It is a remarkable and inter-

LILLIAN RUSSELL AND THE CASING. ONLY A POSSIBILITY THAT SHE WILL BE HEARD

The report that Miss Lillian Russell is to occupy the stage of the Casino early next season, previded satisfactory arrangements can be made, had that much foundation: Miss Russell would undoubtedly be glad to have the Casino at her disposal, and there are plenty of men with plenty of money who would be glad to do the financial part toward putting it at her disposal. The only thing in the way seems to be the possibility that somebody else may want the Casino even more than she does. One of her possible backers is a person of no less prominence in Casina affairs than Henry T. Cutler, one of the receivers of the New-York Concert Company, who said yesterday that he was willing himself to put up \$100,000 toward

THERE AGAIN NEXT SEASON.

the financial part of the venture.

Mr. Cutler said that nothing decisive could be done before the meeting of stockholders and creditors to be held on September 15, when the theatre would pass into the hands of the creditors to be disposed of at their pleasure. There are plenty of managers and business men, no doubt, who would be glad to try business men, no doubt, who would be glad to try
their luck in the management of the Cesino, for there
is no possible reason to be discovered why it should
not be a prosperous and profitable piece of property.
Everybody, however, seems to insist that the Aronsons
shall have nothing to do with the house, while a large
part of those who think the house has yet bright hopes think that the hopes will be brightest if Miss Lillian Russell has the task of realizing them. The only chance for the Aronsons to have anything to do with the house, apparently, is for them to offer more money than anybody else and gain entire control of it. But the others who hope to get hold of it seem to think that there is little char their succeeding in this, even if they try, as it is by no means certain that they will.

Mr. Cutler said yesterday that since he had been receiver for the New-York Concert Company he had been trying to reduce expenses and had succeeded to a considerable extent. He had found some of the

been trying to reduce expenses and had succeeded to a considerable extent. He had found some of the performers of the roof garden receiving absurd salaries, which he had reduced to reasonable limits.

At the Casino last night Miss Russell's chances of getting back there were not quoted at a premium. It was suggested that the house might not have any open time till about the middle of the season. It is a fact that the receivers yesterday signed a lease of the house to Mr. Roseborn, who takes it for the production of "The Rainmakers of Syria." The lease is for eight weeks, beginning on September I with a privilege of renewal for twelve weeks. still "The Rainmakers of Syria" will not run for twenty weeks unless it is more successful than most of the recent ventures at the Casino have been, and if it does not fill the whole of its time there may again be a chance for Miss Russell. It is reported that Miss Russell sent a dispatch to Nat. Roth asking him to make an appointment for her to meet John Stetson, with a view to making an engagement with him. Mr. Roth started for Europe yesterday, and he is not likely to do much in the matter.

T. Henry French got back from Chicago yesterday. He said that he had suggested the breaking of the contract to Miss Russell a month ago, but she wanted to keep on. When he went to Chicago last week she suggested it again, and he asked her to wait for his decision till he had come back to New-York, and talked with his partner, Mr. Matthews. After two or three days, however, Miss Russell was anxious to have the matter decided at once, and he said he would dissolve the contract. He asked the members of the company to stay and sing till September 2 and they all agreed to do so.

THE TRIBUNE FRESH-AIR FUND.

ACKNOWLED MENTS. estende and telen Paramassias

lass Holer

lass A. Chandy, \$1: A. Chandy, \$1: M. W.

Hargan, \$1: Mabel Wheeler Lester, \$1: Florence Pachetan, 25 cents; Mrs. H. A. Jonnings, 25: "Anton." 5: "Bables, 25:

"Rables, \$2: "Bables," 5: "Bables," 25:

"Cash," 5: "Lash," 25: "Cash," 25:

"Cash," 50: "Cash," 10: "Cash," 5: "Cash," 5:

"Cash," 10: "Cash," 25: "Cash," 10:

"Cash," 7: "Cash," 20: "Lash," 5: "Lash," 5:

"Cash," 10: "Cash," 10: "Cash," 3: "Cash," 10: "Cash," 25: "Cash," 10: "Cash," 25: "Cash," 10: "Cash," 25: "Cash," 26: " 10 28 .. 917,152 32 Total July 26, 1893

FRESH AIR EXCURSIONS. A few days ago 125 children were sent to Hones-dale, Penn. These children have so touched the hearts of the good Honesdale people that they asked for thirty-eight more. These were most gladly sent them yesterday. There was also a party of fifteen them yesterday. There was also a party of fifteen girls sent to Elm Cottage, Fairfield, Conn. This is the third party there. At 6:30 p. m. a large party numbering 134 started for Delmont, Penn., while the last one for the day left on a late train for Oneonta, N. Y.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS ON MR. JEFFERSON.

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 26,- This has been another disagreeable, rainy day. There was no much wind this morning for the President to take his regular fishing trip down the Bay. Just before dinner it began to rain and between the showers, the President, Colonel Lamont, and Dr. Eryant drove over to the village and then called on Joe Jefferson. He said that he was going on a shor family at Sorrento, Me., and that he would return here later and probably accompany the Prewill not leave here before the morning of the day before Corgress meets and then go direct to Washington. Dr. Bryant is still at Gray Cables, and is likely to remain through a greater part of August. The remaining members of the President's household will not leave here until about september 1.

TO WAGE WAR ON POUND FISHERS.

Asbury Park, N. J., July 26 (Special).- A meeting of gentlemen anglers was held to day on the fishing pier to devise ways and means for the abatement of pound fishing in the waters of the New-Jersey coast. About fifty local and visiting amateur fishermen were present, including a number of summer resifrom New-York, Philadelphia and Trenton. Cyrus H. Detre, of Philadelphia, was made chair man, and a committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of a permanent organization, whose object shall be to secure legislation and institute legal proceeding against all owners of pounds offending against the The nets and seines are so thickly strung along this section of the coast now, within a quarte of a mile from shore, that angling as a sport is prac-tically ruined, while old fishermen who have carned a living by legitimate fishing off shore find their occupation gone. Over 90,000 pounds of food fish were caught in one day this week at the pound off Deal Lake, and 40,000 pounds more were taken in a single day from the pound opposite Bradley Beach. A determined effort will be made to check the wanton destruction of so much valuable food fish, which is now only used in the manufacture of fertilizers. This organization is supported in its move by the Fish and Game Commissioners of the State, and at this meeting letters were read from the members of the Commission indorsing the meeting.

A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY INEVITABLE

AN AUTHORITATIVE DECLARATION OF DEM-OCRATIC PURPOSE.

From the New-York World (Administration Dem

From the New-York World (Administration Democratic), July 26.

Nothing more nakedly impudent was ever known in American politics than the suggestion of several of the Republican leaders and newspapers that the President or the Democrats in Congress shall disavow any purpose of disturbing the tariff. Having failed to keep in power by working the old freetrade bugaboo, they now seek to nullify the will of the people by attributing the financial trouble due to their own Silver law to this thoroughly ridded and discredited scarecrow. Do they take the voters of the United States to be children or fools? Will they never drop the insulting hypothesis that the people do not know what is best for them? The decision of the people to reform the worse-than-war tariff was not hastily reached or ignorantly given. The question was thoroughly discussed in the Congressional elections of 1890, long enough after the enactment of the law to observe its operations and effect. In that election, fought squarely upon this issue, a Republican majority of 24 in the House was converted into a Democratic majority of 148. The Democratic plurality on the popular vote for Congressmen was over \$90,000. Again last year the fight in the contested States was made mainly on the tariff. And the verdict of 1890 was repeated. A Democratic President, who stood first of all for tariff reform and sound money, was chosen by an electoral plurality of 132 and a popular plurality of 382,365. A Democratic majority of 34 in the House was returned, and the political standing of the Senate was reversed in favor of Democratic principles and policies.

And yet, in spite of these unprecedented and unmistakable manifestations of the popular will, the agents, the organs and the beneficiaries of this condemned tariff for bounties have the impudence to suggest that the elections go for naught. They ask the Democratic party to be false to its pledges and its trust. They demand that the new tariff of abominations be left undisturbed. They will not win by bluff what the